

THE EVENING STAR.

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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a news and advertising medium it has no competitor.

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The Cubans Defended.

The Star's interview with Mr. Charles M. Pepper on the subject of the appearance and conduct of the Cubans at Santiago, timely publication. It will command respect, because Mr. Pepper is recognized as a man of good judgment and conservative statement and knows whereof he speaks. He was present on the scene, and gives the results of his personal observations. Moreover, he had seen the Cubans in camp and in action before the United States became a party to the conflict, and therefore was better prepared to pass upon them when they undertook work as active allies of this government.

Mr. Pepper supports the previously expressed views of The Star, and supports them well. In admitting the unkempt appearance of the Cubans he accounts for it, and shows that as fighters they had no training which had fitted them to execute the commissions of United States regulars. He does not attempt to fix their military status. The official reports of General Shafter and his subordinates, he does not doubt, will do the Cubans justice.

This confidence seems to be well placed. General Shafter in his letter to General Garcia growing out of his misunderstanding about the ceremonies at the capitulation of Santiago compliments the Cubans on their bearing in the engagements, and General Lawton has borne like testimony. These expressions are not without some small claims to respect. The Cubans may at least take comfort from them.

The efforts to write the Cubans down have not been altogether happy. They have too repeatedly clashed with facts and fair play. The seamy and suspicious side has too frequently appeared. For an instance, in one report printed today from the front the old picture is again held up to view, of the sabbie sneak and glutton, shirking light and work, and concerned only about grub and security. In another report, from Guantanamo bay, appears this statement:

"All the Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Caimanera in the Samoset. They will come there, wearing uniforms. They rather expect to go to Santiago."

The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was attended with quite a ceremony. A guard was drawn up and the Cubans shouted "Viva Americanos," "Viva Cuba Libre," and "Viva McCalla." It is not without some small claims to respect that they have been of great service to the marines.

The case today then stands thus: General Shafter and Lawton and the American marines at Guantanamo bay concede much to the Cuban allies. The names of their detractors are not given. The opposition is shielded under the shadow of "They say."

Spain Must Pay the Cuban Debt.

It is not to be conceived that the United States will permit Spain, in the final peace adjustments, to throw the burden of the debt contracted in crushing Cuban aspirations for liberty upon either the Cuban government or upon the United States. Spain will doubtless strongly urge that the United States, by its act of intervention, has deprived her of the means of meeting the Cuban debt, based as it is in the Spanish law upon Cuba itself and heretofore met out of Cuban revenues. Cuba, revulsed from the Spanish oppressions and sought freedom by insurrection. One of the specific items of complaint was Spain's practice of squeezing every possible dollar of revenue out of the colony without granting it in return from this rich fund an adequate allowance for internal improvements and other betterments of any sort. When the islanders revolted in the sixties and began the ten years' war this was a prominent feature of the bill of complaints. Spain was then fought to a standstill and forced to grant what she was pleased to concede to the colony, the terms of which were never carried into effect and became a standing source of grievance. The burden of that war, which at least should have been jointly assumed by both sides to a drawn controversy, was saddled in its entirety upon the island, adding to its miseries and giving Spain an additional expense for not expending a proper sum on the permanent improvement of the island. Unbroken usage point to the vanquished nation as the bearer of the cost of the conflict. If any equity exists which calls for the payment by Cuba of any fraction of this debt, its assumption by Spain may be viewed as a war indemnity. Whatever else may be agreed upon as the basis of peace the debt must be placed squarely upon Spain, to be guaranteed in whatever manner she may require. That is a question with which the United States now has and should never have anything whatever to do.

The Spanish government is greatly embarrassed by the lack of means to convince its constituency that a request for peace would be another humiliating defeat for the United States.

This country's territorial policy would be simplified if Spain had something besides real estate to offer as war indemnity.

Hawaii Has Heard the Good News.

The unbounded enthusiasm with which the news of annexation was received in Hawaii on the arrival of the steamer Coptic at Honolulu indicates the sentiment of the people of this country to learn that Hawaii had been informed of the glad tidings. Weren there a cable between the Pacific coast and Honolulu these long delays that are so out of keeping with the spirit of the age would have been avoided and the process of annexation perhaps furthered.

The signals fluttering from the masts of the Coptic meant to the watching throngs on shore at Honolulu a release from an ever-growing political responsibility that could not always be sustained, admission into the organization that stands today for the best in government, participation in the progress of the Americans

toward greater usefulness and wider opportunities and enjoyment of the great blessings of self-government upon the wide plane of the American system, which formed the basis of the Hawaiian organization when the monarchy was overthrown. To Hawaii this step is into a new era of prosperity, tranquility and happiness. The Coptic's flags were thus a signal of the gladdest news that has ever been borne across the sea to the faraway kingdom.

Admiral Miller sailed yesterday from San Francisco in the Philadelphia to represent this government on the occasion of the formal raising of the American flag that will mark the act of annexation. He will arrive in about six or seven days, but it is not certain that all will be ready for the ceremony when he reaches Honolulu, for it may be that the authorities there will have decided that it will be necessary for the Hawaiian legislature to ratify the Newlands resolution which was passed by Congress in lieu of the treaty already ratified by Hawaii. This step may take a little time. It is reported from Honolulu that the flag to be used on the official occasion will be the same that was hauled down by orders of Paramount Commissioner Blount in pursuance of the "policy of infamy." This flag was sold at auction to Lieutenant Lucien Young of the navy, an ardent annexationist, and by him given to former Minister Thurston, who has now carried it back to Honolulu to serve in a further ceremony more in keeping with the spirit and traditions of Americanism than that with which it was consecrated in 1893. Since that date, however, one new state has been added to the American Union, one new star given to the blue field of Old Glory. Some thoughtful citizen of the United States in Hawaii will doubtless take care that the banner hoisted by Admiral Miller will be in every respect the official emblem of the new nationality that is to guard the islands and to guide them to the fullness of modern civilization.

Latin and Anglo Saxon.

How little the Latin understands the Anglo Saxon has twice appeared within the past few months.

When the preparations for war first began, Spain had hopes that the south would take no part in the assertion of a national policy respecting Cuba. She saw an ex-federal soldier in the White House and the republican party in power, and she jumped to the conclusion that the war would be at least southern indifference to a war being conducted under such auspices. One of her diplomats, in an interview in Vienna, went so far as to suggest that the old confederate element might even seize the occasion to renew its struggle and break up the Union. When war was declared the south's response was quite as hearty as the north's, and the first men to land on Cuban soil for fighting purposes were General Wheeler, of ex-confederate fame.

When Europe conceived the idea of forming a concert against the United States and dictating terms as to Cuba, France and Spain did not doubt that England would join. It seemed an opportunity to hand for England to get even with the United States with respect not only to the Venezuelan affair, but other affairs. England was approached and not only did not join, but took an attitude so friendly to the country that the European powers dropped Cuba like a hot potato. They saw that if England and the United States were forced into concert of action any opposition European concert would have very badly. Retreat, therefore, was their only salvation.

The Anglo Saxon is a good fighter and a good worker. Our wars with England have shown that, and our civil war has been extremely fierce and bitter struggle. But he is not a man of dark moods and revenges. The phrase that "blood is thicker than water" originated with him, and he lives up to the sentiment wherever he may be found. It is quite grotesque, indeed, that Spain should have thought the bond between Americans and Spaniards so friendly that Europe should have attempted to yoke England to her cart for the purpose of driving rough shod over the United States.

An Explanation Desired.

It would be interesting to learn from the officials of the Treasury Department just why the "Philadelphia Steam Heating Company" should be permitted to establish its plant in a corner room on the ground floor of the "new city post office building," and display its sign conspicuously in one of the front windows thereof. This explanation is the more requisite in view of the fact that the building is supposed to be given over, as far as it is needed and is ready, to the temporary clerical force occupied with the work connected with the war loan. Further explanation for the explanation appears in the fact that the people of Washington would greatly prefer to observe the sign of the city post office displayed over, or in the structure than to gaze upon the somewhat impertinent symbol of this private corporation that is presumably enjoying the privilege of a contract with the government and a valuable bit of advertising space in addition.

Admiral McNeill's banquet to Admiral Cervera may perhaps be excused on the score that it was intended to tempt the Spanish commanders to surrender to the United States. As a "ruse de guerre" it may be palatable to the American people, but as a social function it sticks in the Yankee craw. While the soldiers of the United States are suffering at Santiago for proper food and for the delicacies which the sick and wounded need, five Spanish prisoners of war are coddled and feasted at an eleven-course banquet.

Tarmany has planned a clam bake in honor of Richard Croker. This is an occasion on which David B. Hill will endeavor not to be a clam.

General Blanco will be lucky if arrangements for peace are concluded before he is compelled to demonstrate what he would have done in Toral's place.

Cervera and his men seem to be doing a great deal to make confinement less irksome to the American officers at Annapolis.

General August's attention is now occupied solely with the quest of some responsible person to whom to surrender.

Alphonso's measles are like his Cuban difficulties. He will not have them a second time.

The Price-Current of the Peacocks. Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt London "promoter," has shed new light upon the price-current of noble influence and his disclosures in connection with his financial troubles will doubtless cause a mild sensation in the British capital. Not that London is ever surprised to find that its noblemen are in the market. Their average impecuniosity renders it necessary that they find a cash consideration for the favors which their titles and positions enable them to bestow. But it is with the range of prices that London society will be most deeply concerned. Introductions of aspiring promoters to complacent lords and dukes and earls seem to average \$10,000. The use of a noble name on a directorate brings anywhere from \$50,000 to \$125,000. The peer has by far the better of the bargain. In return for his generous fee he does absolutely no work, merely permitting his name to be blazoned on letterheads and occasionally on dead walls. The great innocent public, buying shares in the various companies thus boomed into popularity, is of course unaware that it is a straw man whose influence down the people to what is more often than not a swindler. In the course, the peer cannot afford to lead his

name regularly to irresponsible promoters. He loses his market value if he becomes connected in this manner with too many failures. His name no longer draws the flies to the sticking paper. So he must watch his employers and avoid too obvious frauds. What else is there for the average British noble whose chief endowment is a title and a mortgaged estate? His social responsibilities are heavy, his family extravagant. He cannot in conscience go into trade, nor can he spare time for professional studies and pursuits. He must devote "business" connections suitable to his rank and dignity. So he has fallen into the profitable habit of "promoting promoters." It is the logical result of a bad system.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars lost by a bicycle tire promoter toading to English titles leave him in a sadly deflated condition.

It must be confessed that Admiral Sampson would not arouse much enthusiasm as a descriptive reporter.

Agualnido is slightly at sea on his ideas of republican simplicity.

SHOOTING STARS.

An Important Consideration. "I guess we may as well light up the Beleza Islands again," said the Spanish strategists.

"If we do, the American ships can tell where they are going."

"I know it. But if we don't, maybe Camara can't see to run away."

A King's Soliloquy.

We started out to chase their men. And ships with treasure fraught; But measles is the only thing That any of us caught.

Not His Old Self.

"Is your husband very much interested in the war?" echoed young Mrs. Torkins. "I never saw his mind so occupied with anything. Sometimes he has to think twice before he can tell whether the Bostons or the Cincinnati are ahead."

The Complimentary H.

Mr. Blykins, who is nothing if not enthusiastic, had been discussing with the utmost satisfaction on England's attitude in international affairs.

"You don't cherish that old prejudice against England," commented his friend.

"No, sir. I'm willing to show every deference to that country that is in my power. I am no longer an Argophobiac. I am simply a Hanglo-Saxon."

Up to Date.

"You must bear in mind," said a New York newspaper publisher, "that condensation of expression is the great thing to be desired. Have you finished that article?"

"Yes," answered the new man. "I have used the phrase 'testamentary contemporary,' but it is somewhat too long to change it."

"Great Scott, man! You mustn't say 'testamentary contemporary' any more; that's out of date. Say 'pestiferous, pusillanimous liar' to start with and then think up something stronger."

More War Advice.

If you hope to be a hero who will stand the test of light.

You must read life's lesson further than the rudiments of fight.

You must have the moral courage which enables man to learn.

That frequently he has to stand in line and take his turn.

For dignity will suffer in the over-zealous elf.

Who grays the trump of fame and tries to play it for himself.

If you hope to be regarded with a reverence by the play give out the news at the pass the medals round.

The News Should Not Be Withheld.

Complaint is made by some of our evening contemporaries of a disposition by the departments at Washington to hold back news in order that the morning newspapers may have it first. This seems to have been done yesterday by the Navy Department in withholding a report for that was ready for publication early in the day; and possibly also by the State Department in withholding the formal application of Spain for the opening of peace negotiations. It certainly happens very often that the most important news of the day and night comes to the regular editions of the evening papers, and it is only natural that every repetition of this annoying occurrence should excite suspicion as to its cause. There is only one just rule to follow, just both to the newspapers and to the public, and that is to withhold nothing until the earliest possible moment, day or night. The public is entitled in a time of great interest and anxiety, like the present, to have all proper information about the doings of the army and navy without unnecessary delay and without regard as to which set of newspapers, morning or evening, gets it first.

Porto Rico's Future.

From the Indianapolis News.

We cannot honorably hold Cuba, unless, indeed, necessity should compel us to do so. Possession of the Philippines would involve us in many complications from which we are now free and which, we believe, our people would be glad to avoid.

But we are under no obligation in regard to Porto Rico. The island is near at hand and entirely within the sphere of American influence. It will be comparatively easy for this government to administer the island, for there is no European question involved. The seizing of Porto Rico is equivalent to saying that we will not hold Cuba; that we are uncertain about the Philippines; and that, therefore, we shall absorb the nearest Spanish territory which we can take without violating our pledge.

A Canadian View of the War.

From the London (Canada) Advertiser.

It is surely interesting to observe, as we are all observing today, the large makings of history. Half a dozen considerable results have already been down from the war between the United States and Spain. They are the following:

1. Spain has lost all her possessions in the western hemisphere, and she probably loses all of her outside possessions.

2. The war has thoroughly destroyed any sectionalism that had survived as between north and south.

3. The view of the United States has been withdrawn forever from merely local or party politics. The day of a necessary widened or world-view has arrived.

4. The United States now denotes a colonial, or imperial, power. Like England and France, she is now the possessor of colonies.

5. The war has been the incidental means of creating a strong bond of friendship, and a series of interests, between the United States and Great Britain.

6. The destruction of two Spanish fleets and the capture of Santiago have resulted in an enormous increase in respect for the power of the United States on the part of the nations of continental Europe.

Stop "Knocking" the Cubans!

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is no doubt that the Cubans are deficient in a great many respects. But it is equally plain that the proper settlement of the Cuban problem lies not in the hands of driving them into enemy and forcing the United States to undertake the fanciful project of destroying the very foundation of our republic. Whose this anti-Cuban crusade is simply the product of general irresponsibility or is inspired by occult purposes, it can do nothing but harm.

British Blockade Runners.

From the Buffalo Express.

One of the significant features of this war is the number of British vessels that have been taken while trying to break the blockade and the absence of protests or complaints from the British government.

WHITE & REDDING
811 PA. AVE.
Friday Reduction Day.
A Stampede of the Remnants.

75c. Linen Petticoats, 53c.
5 Handsome Striped Grass Linen Petticoats, with double ruffle, reduced from 75c. to..... 53c.

79c. Percale Wrappers, 49c.
Slightly mused from handling, but in beautiful new summer patterns—were 79c.—choice..... 49c.

\$1.25 to \$2 Shirt Waists, 69c.
Ladies' Fine New Colored Shirt Waists, above the average in quality and style—were \$1.25 to \$2—choice to wear..... 69c.

White Waists Reduced.
Slightly Mused Fine White Lawn Shirt Waists, \$2.25 and 40—were..... 75c.

Two Fine White Dimity Shirt Waists, \$1.45—were \$2—choice to wear..... 98c.

Crash Skirt.
One \$2.25 Linen Crash Skirt, trimmed with 3 rows of white braid, red, reduced to..... \$1.69

One \$3.25 Linen Crash Skirt, trimmed with 4 rows of white braid, reduced to..... \$2.19

One \$3.50 Linen Crash Skirt, trimmed with double braid and two folds of red duck, reduced to..... \$2.25

85c. Muslin Gowns, 59c.
Lot of 9 Fine Embroidered Trimmed Muslin Gowns, slightly mused—were 85c.—choice to wear..... 59c.

12½c. Ribbed Vests, 8c.
The best value in Ladies' 12½c. Swiss Ribbed Vests, with low neck and no sleeves, in America going tomorrow at 8c.

Child's 15c. Socks, 5c.
Cute Little White Cotton Socks, never sold below 15c.—choice tomorrow..... 5c.

Belts and Neckwear.
Lot of Ladies' Handsome New Leather Belts, with buckles and new six—choice to wear..... 19c.

White & Redding, 811 Pa. Ave.
11

24 BOTTLES ONLY \$1.25.
"Export."

The Ladies' Favorite.
The Men's Preference.

Its absolute purity—
Its mature age—and delicious
Its flavor have made "Export"
A beer a welcome visitor in
every home. It's the queen
of all fine beers.

1274 bottles delivered in unaltered
wagons only \$1.25. Write or
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Washington Brewery Co.
4th & F Sts. N.E. Phone 2154
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Corns Won't Ache
—long after you apply "S. & S." CORN
—CURE. It never fails to give relief.
—Takes out the corn every time. Removes
—hard and soft corns without the least pain.
—Does not irritate the skin. Suits all
—patients, who tell us that nothing else is
—so effective. Only 15c.

Stevens' Pharmacy,
COR. 9TH AND PA. AVE. j28-144

If We Clean
Your Carpets
* * * Fabrics won't be torn—
* * * colors won't be injured—
* * * dust and grit won't be
* * * left in the carpets. Our
* * * dry-air process cleans car-
* * * pets faultlessly. Wagons

We Store Furniture
* * * In our absolutely fireproof build-
* * * ing that has fire alarms on every
* * * floor. Everything is safe here.
* * * Low prices.
* * * Mattresses remade. Furniture
* * * upholstered and recovered. We
* * * cordially invite the public to call
* * * and inspect our plant.

Stumph Bedding Co.,
7th and K Sts.
(Empire Carpet Cleaning Works.)
It

GOOD FOR WELL PEOPLE AND SICK ONES.
Liebig Company Extract of Beef.
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Our Trunks Are Used by the
United States Army.

Officers' Army Trunks.

Have just finished in our own
shops a fresh stock of these
handy Trunks.

It is a handsome well-made, strong
Trunk, especially adapted for officers in the
United States Army.

\$10.

Separate compartments for
sword, uniform, cap, shoes, gloves, sta-
tionery, clothing, etc.

Those Celebrated
LEATHEROID TRUNKS,
\$16 to \$25.

Those Leather Suspenders
are immensely popular, selling more
than ever. One of the greatest novelties
of utility ever invented. Only 25c. pair.

Fine grade, extra finish, 50c.

TOPHAM'S
Trunk and Fine Leather Goods
Manufactory,
1231-1233 Pa. Avenue.
Factory, 1218 and 1220 E St.

PAINE'S CLEVERLY COMPOUND MAKES PEOPLE
WELL.

The Saks Stores
Remnants

And you'll find them the most attractive of the season—because it's within a day of the ending of our Before-Inventory Sale—and we are in a reckless humor. Loss has no horrors when it accomplishes a clearance—and we MUST clear out all the remnants tomorrow.

Ladies' White Pique and Linen Jackets, \$1.25.
They've been \$3.98—and are in both Blazer and Eton styles. Thoroughly shrunk and styled.

Girls' \$1.45 Wash Suits for 98c.
Made of good quality linen and in Blouse style. Cool as can be and neatly finished.

Girls' \$1.25 Wash Dresses for 75c.
One-piece Dresses, trimmed with embroidery. Don't be disappointed if the size you want is missing.

Ladies' \$3 Jap. Silk Waists for \$1.95.
Only very few left. They've been lucky sellers. These are some of same colors and made in same style as the others.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Worth up to 85c., for 35c.
We've heaped on a table for tomorrow Waists worth 50c., 75c. and 85c.—Not all sizes of any one pattern. Perfect-fitting, good effects.

20 Fisk, Clark & Flagg Waists, Worth \$3, for \$1.
The finest of the Madras, in special, exclusive patterns, and the most perfect fit of all in quality.

Ladies' Crash Bicycle Skirts, Worth \$1.25, for 75c.
Linen Crash, carefully shrunk, perfectly cut in latest style; thoroughly satisfactory—and the proper "braid" for summer riding.

Ladies' 75c. and \$1 Wrappers for 65c.
Some light and some dark colors; but Wrappers that are unusually well made; fitting inside waist; trimmed with cord.

Girls' \$3 Flannel Bathing Suits for \$1.45.
All-wool Flannel—just right of them combination trimming.

Ladies' 75c. Army and Navy Belts for 50c.
Some White Kid, others Patent Leather, appearance mounting.

Ladies' 35c. Fancy Leather Belts for 15c.
Most all the fashionable colors and mountings, in right widths; two or three of a kind only. To clear them all out—

Ladies' 2-Piece Cambric Dresses—\$1
for those that have been \$1.50, and \$1.25 for \$2.25. Pretty patterns, fast colors, and made with skirt and waist.

Ladies' White Duck Eton Suits—\$1.90.
Regular \$2.75 Suits; braid trimmed; very natty. Just twelve of them.

Ladies' \$2.50 Crash Suits for \$1.75.
Eton jackets with sailor collars and perfect hanging skirts.

Ladies' \$5 Crash Suits for \$1.50.
There are six, and they're all large sizes; neatly trimmed and well made. They were winners at \$5.

Ladies' 20c. Silk Bows for 5c.
The last ends of 100 dozen—many kinds with few if any duplicates. Good quality silk.

Ladies' 50c. Madras Ascots for 25c.
These have the White stock attachment; one of the fash of the season.

Ladies' 15c. Linen Collars for 5c.
Scattering sizes—and in a variety of shapes—but pure linen, and the best collar sold anywhere for 15c. Choice now, 5c.

Boys' Star Waists, worth up to \$1, for 15c.
There are only 30—about half are plain White, and the others fancy Percale. Sizes 3 to 14. No one worth the "Star" being the best Waist—and 15c. is an unheard-of before price for them.

Boys' 50c. Balbriggan Undershirts for 11c.
Broken lots, of course, of the price would never be cut so deep. Just the weight for now. Bargains for whoever gets them.

Boys' 69c. Value Jean Drawers for 33c.
Short Drawers, regular old-fashioned Jean. The smallest is size 7; the largest will fit boys 13—bust all intermediate sizes.

Boys' Wash Pants, worth up to 50c., for 14c.
Some White Duck; others Striped Duck; both shrunk well, and cut to fit. Scattering sizes from 3 to 12.

Boys' All-Wool Suits, worth up to \$3, for \$1.13.
It's a jangling of the latest fashions, many lots—which gives us one big lot of all sizes. Plain Black, Blue and Fancy effects and guaranteed all wool. Double-breasted, Revere, Bowline and Sailor style to choose from.

Boys' Wash Suits, worth up to 89c., for 43c.
Broken sizes of Boys' Striped Suits; neatly made; cut; finished; each Suit has corded white collar and cuffs.

Boys' Long Pants Crash Suits for \$2.45
Now in our worth \$3.50; Single-breasted Sack Coats; made in man fashion. About twenty to be closed out.

Boys' Thin Coats, worth 35c., for 15c.
Black and White Polka Dot Summer Coats, coolest for the hottest weather; feather weight.

Men's Neglige Shirts, worth \$1.50, for 48c.
Made of the quality Madras, with high turn-down collar and cuffs attached; excellent pattern; not all sizes.

Men's 25c. Silk Band Bows, 3 for 25c.
Fancy effects—a basket full of broken lots; good silks, this season's colorings.

Men's 25c. Half Hose for 15c.
Fancy Half Hose; and the best 25c. grade you have ever seen. Only sizes 10½ and 11 left.

Men's \$1.50 White Cheviot Shirts for 48c.
These have attached turn-down collar of the latest style; only sizes left are 13½ and 14. Accidents of the wardrobe.

Men's Percale Neglige Shirts, worth 75c., for 35c.
Each shirt has two collars and pair of cuffs